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NOL REVERDA

SABRINA KEINEMANS

EDITORIAL

The planned conference “Sooner, deeper, more compellingly, more comprehensively” is cancelled, due to a limited number of applications. The *Journal of Social Intervention: Theory and Practice* initiated this conference about the boundaries of social interventions and the difficult issues that play a role when problems become complex and radical, when interests of different parties stand in sharp opposition to one another and when the urgency of “doing something” is indisputable. Social scientists, workers and policymakers were invited to discuss issues such as: Under what conditions are far-reaching social interventions necessary and justifiable? When are boundaries of humanity, justice and integrity crossed? As the editorial board still considers the topic of the conference to be relevant for current social intervention practices and theory, we are planning to organize lectures and expert meetings about the conference theme.

In 2010 and 2011, the *Journal of Social Intervention: Theory and Practice* is also planning to contribute to two international conferences: the INCLUSO 2010 Conference on Inclusion of Youth at Risk, to be held in Leuven (Belgium) on 13–14 September 2010; and the ENSACT Conference on Sustainable Social Development in Europe, to be held in Brussels (Belgium) in April 2011. The themes of both conferences are close to the heart of the Journal, as we have already published a range of articles on the use of information and communication technology in social intervention practices and the editorial board considers this a very relevant topic for the field of

EDITORIAL

social intervention practices and policy. As such, we very much look forward to the INCLUSO Conference and the new insight and papers which will be presented in Leuven.

Furthermore, next year's ENSACT Conference will focus on sustainable social development in times of economic crisis and uncertainty. A wide variety of contributions – workshops, seminars, poster sessions – is expected from professionals, lecturers, researchers and policymakers. Although in general all presenters are invited to submit an article, our journal will devote particular attention to the documented results of a European Network of Supervision. They are invited to discuss in detail the development of supervision in Europe, both in education and professional practice.

Please visit the news section on our website www.journalsi.org for more information about these lectures and conferences and the accompanying call for papers.

Meanwhile, we continue to publish on our current themes. The first issue of 2010 starts with an article on urban and community development. Sven de Visscher carried out a qualitative study in three neighbourhoods in Ghent (Belgium) to examine how the neighbourhood – as an environment that is built, shared and lived in – intervenes in everyday socialization processes and how it affects the relationship between individual and society. Based on this research, De Visscher presents a very interesting perspective in the field of urban and community development as he critically examines the community approach, which is very popular in the Netherlands and Belgium. Contrary to evaluation research, De Visscher is not interested only in the outcome of community interventions – what type of intervention works and in which context – but is also interested in the identity of these communities. Communities shape societal processes and social meaning, and as such they provide a point of application for community intervention. To understand community interventions fully, it is necessary to critically examine the basic assumptions of these interventions, and the concept of “community” that lies at their heart.

A totally new topic is addressed by Dennis Moeke and Lineke Verkooijen. Both authors have been active in various capacities in the field of health care logistics. According to them, logistics control should be made adaptable to patient needs, because clients and patients who are dependent on health care experience the need to influence how their health care is delivered. In their article, Moeke and Verkooijen provide a definition of health care logistics and disentangle the specific characteristics of the health care sector which are relevant to the logistical processes of health care organizations. They translate this into a conceptual framework.

Gabriel Anthonio discusses the use of a particular type of methodology for conducting research into intervention practices, especially research that aims to monitor or evaluate organizational changes. In his article, Anthonio describes the research strategy of reflective longitudinal research (R.L.R.), which combines strengths of longitudinal research and survey feedback research. The

author has experience in conducting R.L.R., and has applied this strategy in two organizations which were undergoing major changes. In the article, he seeks an answer to the question of whether R.L.R. can be useful in such challenging situations of organizational upheaval. Fred Reelick's contribution critically discusses the use of risk profiles in detecting social security fraud. Risk profiles are based on the characteristics of the recipients of social security, and are widely thought to be useful for predicting and detecting fraud. This article presents quantitative research findings that contradict this assumption. Reelick shows that characteristics stored in social security files in Rotterdam in fact have a low predictive value for this kind of fraud. Adding theory-based variables to the profile, such as the attitudes of the claimants towards social security fraud and the claimant's assessment of the chances of getting caught, could increase the predictive value of a risk profile. Nonetheless, the results show that high-risk profiles should be used with restraint in the detection of social security fraud, as well as exploring considerations of privacy and the stigmatizing side-effects of using the instrument.

Ton Notten continues his previous review of educational profiles, entitled *the Forest of Social Work, Part Two*. This time he discusses the profiles of social work and social pedagogy on the basis of some recent publications, such as *Consistent and Future-oriented 2.0: National Report on the Education of Social Workers; The Creative Professional; Closeness through Distance: on the Educational Profile and Qualifications in Social Pedagogy and A Comparison of Social Work in Flanders and the Netherlands*.¹

Josje van der Linden reviews *Zenobia, Khadija and Dolle Amina's. Gender and Power in Islamic History*, the title of this year's *Yearbook of Women's History*.² Meindert Slagter reviews *Burnout among Dutch medical residents*.

In the *Social Education News* column, Rick Kwekkeboom describes the background and design of the Social Support Act laboratories. On 1 January 2007, the Social Support Act came into force in the Netherlands. Under the Act, Dutch municipalities were made responsible for setting up social support, presenting the sectors of health care and social care with huge changes, which will need to be monitored and translated into the competence profiles of professionals working in these sectors. The Social Support Act laboratories aim to make a contribution to this monitoring and translation process.

Nol Reverda, editor-in-chief

Sabrina Keinemans, managing editor

NOTEN

- 1 Herkenbaar en toekomstgericht 2.0. Landelijk opleidingsprofiel voor de hbo-bacheloropleiding Maatschappelijk werk en dienstverlening; De creatieve professional – met afstand het meest nabij. Opleidingsprofiel en opleidingskwalificaties Sociaal Pedagogische Hulpverlening; Sociaal werk in Vlaanderen en Nederland: een begrippenkader.
- 2 Zenobia, Khadija en Dolle Amina's. Gender en macht in de islamitische geschiedenis. Jaarboek voor Vrouwengeschiedenis 29.